



中国产业发展与企业改革

CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTERPRISE REFORM

主编 史忠良 吴家骏

CHIEF EDITOR ZHONGLIANG SHI JIAJUN WU



经济管理出版社

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT PUBLISHING HOUSE

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经济管理出版社

Economic Management Publishing House

责任编辑 卢小生
版式设计 陈 力
责任校对 白 云

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

中国产业发展与企业改革/史忠良, 吴家骏主编. —北京: 经济管理出版社, 2001.8
ISBN 7-80162-241-3

I. 中... II. ①史...②吴... III. ①产业—经济发展—研究—中国②企业—经济体制改革—研究—中国 IV. F12

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 051888 号

中国产业发展与企业改革

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出版: 经济管理出版社

(北京市新街口六条红园胡同 8 号 邮编: 100035)

发行: 经济管理出版社总发行 全国各地新华书店经销

印刷: 北京地质印刷厂

787×1092 毫米 1/16 31.25 印张 774 千字

2001 年 8 月第 1 版 2001 年 8 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数: 1-6000 册

ISBN 7-80162-241-3/F·229

定价: 60.00 元

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通讯地址: 北京阜外月坛北小街 2 号 邮编: 100836

联系电话: (010) 68022974

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前言

经过 20 多年的改革开放，中国已初步建立起社会主义市场经济体制。国有大中型企业建立现代企业制度的改革取得了重要进展，政企分开正逐步实现。在公有制经济进一步发展的同时，私营、个体经济从无到有、从小到大，取得了长足发展。市场体系建设成效显著，除建立了较发达的商品市场外，资本、技术和劳动力等要素市场也得到了迅速发展。市场在资源配置中的基础性作用明显增强。

在经济体制改革全面推进的同时，中国的国民经济也得到了持续快速地增长，综合国力进一步增强。国内生产总值（GDP）2000 年达到 1 万亿美元，过去五年的年平均增长达到 8.3%，人均国内生产总值比改革开放初期的 1980 年翻两番的任务已经超额完成。主要工农业产品产量位居世界前列，商品短缺状况基本结束。

从 2001 年起，中国开始实施新世纪的第一个五年计划。中国政府提出今后五年国民经济和社会发展的主要目标是：国民经济要继续保持较快发展速度，经济结构的战略性调整要取得明显成效，经济增长质量和效益要有明显提高，为 2010 年国内生产总值比 2000 年翻一番奠定坚实的基础。国有企业建立现代企业制度要取得重大进展，社会保障制度比较健全，社会主义市场经济体制逐步完善，对外开放和国际合作进一步展开。就业渠道拓宽，城乡居民收入持续增加，物质文化生活有较大改善，生态建设和环境保护得到加强等。

为实现上述目标，中国政府提出的一个重要的指导方针就是以改革开放和科技进步为动力，以结构调整为主线。中国经济已经到了不调整结构就不能发展的时候。如果按原有的结构和粗放增长方式发展经济，不仅产品没有市场，资源和环境也难以承受。因而必须在发展中调整结构，在结构调整中保持较快发展。今后五年要着力调整产业结构、地区结构和城乡结构，特别是要把产业结构调整作为关键。要巩固和加强农业的基础地位，加快工业改组改造和结构优化升级，大力发展服务业，加快国民经济和社会信息化，继续加强基础设施建设。

这次的结构调整尤其强调结构调整的战略性、全局性和开放性。针对中国产业结构不合理、部分产品竞争力弱的问题，强调要以尽快提升中国主要产业产品的国际竞争力为出发点，加快产业结构调整步伐；针对地区发展不协调、地区差距扩大的问题，强调要以共同富裕为目标，以加快西部开发为契机，调整地区经济结构；针对城镇化滞后问题，强调要着眼于改善城乡二元结构，走多样化、城镇化道路，调整城乡结构；针对居民收入分配差距拉大，农民收入和农民消费需求增长乏力的问题，强调要以增加广大农民和城镇低收入者收入为重点，调整收入分配结构，从而调整最终需求结构；针对经济全球化趋势的新特点，强调进一步扩大对外开放，更好地利用两个市场、两种资源，在开放中加快经济结构调整。

战略性的结构调整，必须有战略性的举措相配合。中国政府提出通过六大战略——科教兴国战略、可持续发展战略、西部大开发战略、城镇化战略、人才战略、“走出去”战略的实施来推进结构调整。其中，西部大开发战略，是按照协调发展各地区经济，最终走向共同富裕的总体要求提出来的。提出城镇化战略，对打破长期分割的城乡体制，改变二元结构，加速中国的现代化进程，必将产生深远影响。人才战略是科教兴国战略的深化，是推进科技

创新、促进结构升级的重要基础。“走出去”战略是抓住经济全球化带来的机遇，面对加入世界贸易组织（WTO）的挑战，趋利避害，面向国际、国内两个市场进行结构调整的战略举措。同时，中国政府也提出了要把产业结构调整与调整完善所有制结构、深化企业改革结合起来，以信息化带动工业化等重大举措。

因此，产业发展与结构调整就成了摆在中国政府面前的一项迫切的主要任务。正是在这样的背景下，江西财经大学与中国工业经济研究与开发促进会联合主办了这次中国产业发展与体制改革国际学术研讨会。这次国际学术研讨会的主题分为3个，即中国产业结构调整与产业发展、地区产业发展与区域经济、企业改革与产业发展。《中国产业发展与体制改革》一书所收集的就是参加这次国际学术研讨会的专家学者所提交的文章。我们希望，通过这次国际学术研讨会，一方面引起大家对中国产业结构调整与产业发展问题的更广泛的讨论和关注；另一方面，为中国的产业结构调整和产业发 展的伟大实践做出理论工作者所应有的贡献。

主 编

2001年8月

PREFACE

Since its adoption of reform and opening – up policy over 20 years ago, China has primarily set up the socialist market economic regime. Great progress has been made in the reform of setting up modern enterprise system in large and medium – sized state – owned enterprises. Separation of government functions from enterprise management has been carried out step by step. While public – owned economy further develops, private economy and individual economy have been growing rapidly out of nothing and expanding from small to big. The effect of establishing market economy is quite noteworthy, for not only developed commodity market has been set up, but also production elements markets of capital, technology and labor have been developed with great speed. The fundamental role of market in resources allocation has been emphasized evidently.

With the general advance of its economic structure reform, China's national economy has been developing continually and rapidly, and its comprehensive national strength has been further reinforced. China's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) hit the heights of US \$ 1 000 billion in 2000, with an annual growth of 8.3% in the past 5 years. The task that per – capita GDP at the beginning of reform and opening up in 1980 is to be quadrupled has been overfulfilled. The output of leading agricultural and industrial products stands among the largest in the world and the shortage of commodities has basically come to an end.

This year China starts to carry out its first five – year plan in the new century. The main objectives of social and economic development for the next five years put forward by the Chinese government are: the national economy should keep growing with high speed; marked effect should be acquired in the strategic readjustment of economic structure; the quality and efficiency of economic growth should be improved evidently, so as to lay a firm foundation for the doubling of GDP in 2010 over 2000; great progress should be made in establishing modern enterprise system in state – owned enterprises; system of social security should relatively be perfected; socialist market economic regime should gradually be consummated; opening to the outside world and international co – operation should be push forward further; employment channels should be broadened; income of both urban and rural residents should be increased continually; physical and cultural life should be improved; construction of ecological system and environment protection should be reinforced; etc.

To fulfill the above – mentioned objectives, Chinese government set forth a principal guideline with reform, opening up and technological advance as the motive power and structural readjustment as the cardinal line. Chinese economy has come to the point that it could not develop without readjustment. If the economy develops based on the old structure and by means of extensive growth, not only products will find no markets, but also resources and environment will not be able to endure. Therefore, structures must be readjusted in development and quick development should be acquired while readjusting the structures. In the next five years, emphasis should

be laid upon the readjustment of industrial structure, regional structure and urban and rural structure, among which the readjustment of industrial structure must be treated as the key. China must consolidate and reinforce the fundamental position of agriculture, expedite the reorganization and reconstruction of industry and the optimization and upgrading of structure, well develop service industry, speed up the informatization of national economy and society, and continue strengthening infrastructure construction.

This structural readjustment lays special emphasis on its strategy, wholeness and openness. In allusion to the irrationality of China's industrial structure and less competitiveness of some products, it is stressed that starting with increasing the international competitiveness of major Chinese industrial products as soon as possible, the pace of readjustment of industrial structure should be quickened. In allusion to the regionally uneven development and the expansion of regional gap, it is stressed that the regional economic structure should be readjusted aiming at common prosperity and with the western development as a turning point. In allusion to the lagging of urbanization, it is stressed that with an eye to improving the dualistic structure of urban and rural areas and taking the road of diversified urbanization, the structure of urban and rural areas should be readjusted. In allusion to the enlargement of residents' income distribution and the weak growth of farmer's income and demand for consumption, it is stressed that increasing the income of numerous farmers and townees should be focused on, and the structure of income distribution should be readjusted. In allusion to the new characteristic of economic globalization, it is stressed that China should further expand opening up to the outside world, make better use of two markets and two categories of resources, and accelerate the readjustment of economic structure in opening up.

Strategic structural readjustment must go with strategic moves. To push the structural readjustment, Chinese government put forward six strategies, i. e. the strategy of relying on science and education to rejuvenate the nation, strategy of sustainable development, strategy of western development, strategy of urbanization, strategy of human resource and strategy of "go outside". The strategy of western development is put forward in light of the total requirement to coordinate the economic development of different areas for the ultimate purpose of common prosperity. The strategy of urbanization will certainly have a profound effect on breaking the chronically intersected system of urban and rural areas, remodeling dualistic structure and accelerating China's process of modernization. The strategy of human resource deepens the strategy of relying on science and education to rejuvenate the nation, and is the main foundation for pushing technological innovation and promoting structural upgrading. The strategy of "go outside" is a strategic move to grasp the opportunity brought by economic globalization, in the face of the challenge brought by entering World Trade Organization (WTO), to take the advantage and avoid the disadvantage, and to readjust the structure for both home market and world market. Besides, Chinese government has also launched moves to integrate the readjustment of industrial structure, the readjustment and improvement of ownership structure, and the deepening of enterprise reform, and to drive industrialization by informationization.

Thus, the industrial development and structural readjustment have become an exigent and

primary task in front of the Chinese government. Against such a background, the international conference on Chinese industrial development and enterprise reform is jointly held by JXUFE (Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics) and CPIERDC (the Council for the Promotion of Industrial Economic Research and Development in China). This international conference covers three themes, i. e. industrial structural readjustment and industrial development, regional industrial development and regional economy, and enterprise reform and industrial development. This symposium is the collection of the papers submitted by the experts and scholars participating in the conference. We hope that through the international conference, on one hand, more extensive discussions will be made on and more attention will be given to Chinese industrial structural readjustment and industrial development, on the other hand, theoretical workers can make contributions they are supposed to do to the great practice of Chinese industrial structural readjustment and industrial development.

Chief Editor
August, 2001

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第 一 篇

产业结构调整与产业发展

加强高新管理技术研究，促进高新技术产业发展

李宝山 王建军

摘要：进入 21 世纪，经济全球化趋势增强，科技革命迅猛发展，产业结构调整步伐加快，国际竞争更加激烈。高新技术产业在国民经济中的比重大小，是决定一个国家经济竞争力的重要因素，是衡量一个国家经济发展水平和增长潜力的重要指标，是争夺未来的制高点。我国高新技术产业化的工作自 20 世纪 80 年代中期开始，至今已有相当规模。高新技术产业要实现自身的集约化发展，增强产业发展的集中度，成为国民经济的增长点，必须加强与高新科学技术产业发展相适应的高新管理技术的研究，两个“高新”翅膀并展，才能更快、更好地腾飞。根据我国高新技术产业正处于转换机制阶段，重在“集约经营”、“赶超机制”的要求，笔者认为，要抓重点，突出能够体现出集群性、虚拟性、模糊性、适销性的管理技术研究。

关键词：高新技术产业 高新管理技术

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Strengthen the research on Hi & New management technology and accelerate the development of Hi & New technological industry

Baoshan Li & Jianjun Wang

Abstract The trendency of economy globalization is strengthened, science revolution developed greatly, the industry structure is adjusted quickly, and international competition is more heated in the 21st century. The rate of Hi & New technology in a nation's economy is a important factor to decide a nation's competency, a important index to measure a nation's development level and growth potentiality, and a commanding height to fight for the future. The work on the industrialization of Hi & New technology, began in the middle of 80's in the 20th century, has developed in a certain scale. We must strengthen the research of Hi & New management technology geared to the development of Hi & New technological industry, in order to realize lattr's refined development and enhance its centralization. According to our research, The Hi & New technology is in the phase of converting system and emphasize on "refined management" and "catching